Items from the Interior.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN CALIFORNIA.

MARKETS. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Pho eteamship Prometheus, Capt. Graffam. from San Juan del Norte on the 11th inst., reached this port, at about half-past six e'clock yesterday morning, with four bemored and forty-seven passengers. Her news from Cali-Bouna is only two days later than was received by the

lineis, and possesses little or no interest. We are indebted to the purser of the Prometheus, and be Gregory, Adams & Co., and Berford's Expresses, for late Papers from the Pacific side of the continent.

The San Francisco Herald, of the 19th of May, says, that

serious accident occurred to Judge Hoffman, son of vieue. He was thrown from his horse, and sustaine mousies which it is probable will incapacitate him from atbending to his judicial duties for some time. We learn that the bone of his wrist was fractured, and that he was otherwise injured.

The San Francisco Herald also states, that under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature, Mr. Lathrop, on the 16th of May, made claim before Justice Fry to a merro man brought by him to California in 1849, and who had left him some time since. Upon a hearing and proof of the ownership of property, the negro was turned over to Mr. Lathrop, who has started him to the Atlantic Btates. Everything passed off with quiet and ordernothing like resistance being made to the execution of

News from the Interior.

The San Francisco Herald gives the following items of intelligence, compiled from the papers in the interior of the State of California:—A man named Armstrong hasen arrested at Indian Diggings. Calaveras county, charged with stealing cattle in 1849 and 30. Armstrong, is is said has been extensively engaged in butchering on Veather river, opposite Long's Ear, where he was once sharped with stealing an ox, arrested, tried, and acquitted. After the trial, he left Feather river under mispicious circumstances and returned to his former bears in Illinois. He again came bask to California across the Plains, last fall, with his wife, and commenced indusig, under the name of Jackson. It having become known in Britise county that he had returned an affinity was made before a Justice of the Peace, which justified the magistrate in issuing a warrant for his arrest.

It is said that General Hitchcock will immediately deal the magistrate in Susing a warrant for his arrest.

It is add that General Hitchcock will immediately deal patch a company of U.S. troops to the scene of the recent Indian disturbances in Trinity county. Another company will go by water to the mouth of the Riemath and operate in that section. It is the opinion that this force, with what auxiliary sid circumstances may suggest, will suffice to restore peace.

The following are the particulars of the suicide of S. J. Springer, in Sacramentic.—On Saturday evening, May S. he returned to bed at the Southern House, wolther he was accompanied by a friend named White. About one of circk he get up, imagining some one was speaking ill of him, begged at Califor revolver of Mr. White, and soon after went to the station house on K street. No one supposed he had any intention to take his own life, but a fittle while after he entered the bouse and when several person were standing near, he stepped into a closet, placed the pisted at his head and discharged a ball through his eye into the brain causing instant death. Springer was twenty-three year

Fig. 1. By far the greatest crowd of the senson gathered at the race course on the entskirts of Sacramento. on Saturday afterneon, May 8. The renowned to Hedspeth's sorred horse, "and a serrel mare, owned by Mr. George, were contesting nags. The distance run, 650 yards—the horse giving the mare thirty feet start. The race was very spiritedly contoxed, and, as they passed the turning post, it was aimost impossible to tell which was the winner, and the judges, we learn, were unable at the time to decide the point. We have heard, unofficially, howover, that the mare wen the heat by about a neck. The staicts were let \$2,500 a side.

t by the miners, formed guilty, sentenced to be

formerly of St. Louis, hardy re-

on his bare anck on the Dain of April, by order of the miners on Humber Creek, for stealing.

The Shada Cotorersays—The work of hay touking is new being extensively carried on in our county. The lay is generally of a superior quality, consisting principally of wild clover. Large quantities of it are in aght to our town daily freshly taken from our is turisut natural.

rai meadows.

Fr. H. A. Bedourcy, who was scounded in a duel at
Personnento, is rapidly convaineding although as yet he
has not been able to leave his room.

Er. H. A. Bestourey, who was scounded in a duel at Peermonic in rapidly convaie-eight although as yet he has not been able to leave his room.

Difficulties activity the British and Marchan Private and Marchan brig Robert Brice, Lapain Cheever, which arrived on Monday from Son Jose, L. O., which place she had not held in the 18th of that menth H. B. M. sloop of war Swift, Win. Cornwallis Aldbarm, commander, arrived at that port, having being despatible at the request of H. B. M. Consul, at Maradian, to investigate a seizure made by Senor Brasam. Captain of the Port of San Jose, on the person and properly of Mr. Ritchie a British subject, and goods of an American eithern left in store with Mr. R. at Cope St. Lecas, Lower California. Mr. R. Immediately after being arrested wrote to the Eritle's and American Consuls, at Maradian for protection for himself and the property of the American, but, up to the time of sailing, no measures had been taken to stop the sule further than the private exertions of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. A entered a protest against the sole of Mr. R. Capt. San Jose from St. Queattur, and his adhresses and the sole of Mr. R. Capt. San Jose from St. Queattur and his adhresses and Likelines of from the British and the Alexan Cantrolesia. Also apply a large to property of Mr. illichie. A Fritch subject new living at Capt. A chima. — H

(rigned) W.S. Governor and authorities of La Pax, Lewer Cu.

Mining Intelligence. Riving Intelligence.
It is each that Mr. James Chapters on Blayte river, together with two pertners owns a calini out of which they had taken on an everage, strenty nurses of dast perdny for the week. This is set down as one of the richest channa latery neard from.

The miners on Cattenwood Greek, Shasta Valley, are coing well—care company making \$100 per day to the hand.

at from four to six dollars per day. Some minors are deing remarkably well at present, especially a young lasty for the part two years a resident of this place), in by means of laking only four hands (her brother superintending the operations), clearing per day from fifty to each hundred dellars. We have plenty of water power, free of charge, to: "toming purposes," by means of a race out through the bar two years ago. Here are also several steam engines about commencing operations, to force water to the highest mining localities; likewise a raw mill, which will furnish lumber at city prices. This is also the most extensive bar in the country, as regards profitable mineral soil; and in the immediate vicinity are also dry diggings, from which last work a lump of poid, slightly intermixed with quarts, was taken, weighing upwards of twenty-seven pounds.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

On Menday morning, in the Pine street Baptist church, by Rev. J. McCapen, Dr. Lemuel P. Crane, of Sacramento, to Miss Sarah Jane Brannon, of San Francisco, eldest saughter of Copt. Banlet K. Brannan.
In Shasta, May I. by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. John H. Harrison, to Miss Mary E. Mason, of Mobile, Ala.

H. Harrison, to Miss Mary E. Mason, of Mobile, Ala.

DED.

In Shaste. May 15, Thomas Brown, from the effects of a wound indicted with an arrow by the Indians near Oliney a few weeks since. He was a native of England, but went to California from New Bedford.

At Sewell's Ranch, on the 13th May. of consumption, James L. Appleby, formerly of St. Lonis M.

On board the Monumental City, during her last passage to San Francisco—April 25, Isaac Brown, from Atkinson, Me., of dysentery; 28th. J. W. Brown, from Foster, Rhede Island, fever; 29th. Mr. Cook, of Maine, dysentry; Oliver Denton, aged 20, of New York, dysentery; 30th. Thomas Rich, aged 25, Delaware county, New York, fever; Isaac Peckham, New York, fever; Thomas Mund, Amboy, New Jersey, fever; May 12. Alexander Rose, aged 27, Lowell, Mass., dysentery; 15th. Mrs. Hannah Burt., Worcester, Mass., dysentery; 15th. Mrs. Hannah Burt., Worcester, Mass., consumption; 17th, Nathaniel Leetch, aged 45, Vermont, dysentery.

Redemption of San Francisco City Stock.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 18.]

Vesterday was the day appointed by the Commissioners of the Funded Deut to open the bids for the surrender of City Stock, for which \$6,000 had been set apart by resolution of the Board. It will be seen by the following schedule that the lowest bid was seventy-one cents on the deliar. This is the third partial redemption the Commissioners have made within the last five months and a half. The first was on the last of December. 1851, when the lowest offer to sell was at forty five cents on the dollar, at which rate \$45,000 worth of stock was redeemed for \$20,240 in cash. The second was on the the 27th of Vebruary—stocks had risen, and the lowest bid was 475, at which figure \$31,600 of stocks was redeemed for \$13,900. Vesterday, 71 was the lowest effer unde, at which \$3,500 was taken for \$6,035 in cash. Thus within a fittle over five months stocks have risen from \$6 to 71, or more than 55 per cent, and the funded dob has been diadulated to the extent of \$53,160, at a cost to the city of \$41,235. The whole debt is seanching short of \$1,000,000, of which the proportion aircady redeemed in half a year constitutes a little over one-ciphocent. As the stock whose deat is sensithing short of \$1,500,000, of which the propertion already redeemed in half a year constitutes a little over one eighteenth. As the stock is payable in twenty years, and by the annual reduction of the debt the saving of interest allows a larger sum to be appropriated to that purpose, it is readily seen the en-tine debt will be wiped out before the expiration of the time it has so run. The following is a synapsis of the bids yesterday, with the amount bid for, and rate per cent.—

cent.— J. & M. Phelan—\$5,000, at 72\(\), \$5,000, at 72\(\), \$5,000, at 72\(\), \$5,000, at 72\(\), \$5,000, at 72\(\), \$6,000, at 71\(\), \$6,000, at 71\(\), \$6,000, at 71\(\), \$6,000, at 71\(\), \$1,000, at

Markets.

San Transcisco, May 17.—The market, as usual on Mondays, was duit and but little freight went up river. For Sugar we notice some inquiry, but hear of no actual sales. Rarisy-In consequence of heary arrivals, a further decline is experienced. We hear of a sale of 500 sacks for Sacrawento at 2c. Of China Rice some sales were effected at 42. A slight speculative tendency appears in the iron market.—S. F. Herald.

Shasra, Saturday, May 15.—There has been a very fair business transacted during the week. Prices have remained firm, and large quantities of goods have been sold to traders from Weaverville and Trinity. Flour is seiling at 11c. Pork may be quoted at 25 a 25c. Barley sells slowly at 10c. Oats are duil of sale at 11 a 12c. Hans are in demand at 33 a 35c. Bacon.—Sides are in request; none in market. Shovels.—Awes long handle, \$55 a \$60. short handle, \$52 a \$55. Sugar and coffee the rame us our last. Potatees have declined and are now selling at 13 a 14c. Butter—A good article commands 60 a \$6c. Cotton Duck—No. I to No. 4. 60 a 55c. Building Materials—Boards, plank and scentling, \$125 per 1,000 feet; shinches, \$25 per 1,000. Rates of Freight-From seling to 1 dec. According to 1 to No. 4, 60 a 65c. Building Materials—Boards, plank and scantling, \$125 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$25 per 1,000. Kates of Freight—From Colusa, 4 a 5c; from Tehama, 23c a 3c; by peak trains from Shasta to Weaverville and Trinity, \$a 10c; to Scott's and Yreka, 16 a 18c. Current Wages—Mechanics \$6 a \$8 per day; common laborers, \$6 a \$6.—Shesta Courier.

selling at 15 a 14c. Butter—A good article commands 60 a 95c. Cotton Buck—No. 1 to No. 4.60 a 55c. Building Materials—Board. plank and scantling, \$125 per 1,000 feet; shingles, \$25 per 1,000. Rates of Freight—From Charles and the mare went the heat by about a neck. The stables were stolen a great many mules, and are constantly watching for opportunities to take human life. A few clays since Henry Welden was pursued for several miles by a bond of these Indians and narrowly excaped with he life. In consequence of these outrages a company of miners has been formed in that vicinity, and provisioned at the place, for the purpose of driving the Indians to a sater distance, or exterminating them. The company is well equipped and will be able to do efficient service in the mentians.

The price fight between Jack Stratman and Jack Shutecame of at the Amphitheatre, in Shasta, on Sumday, 9th inst. The combat nasted though 37 rounds. The large that Stratman had the advantage of the light in 25 rounds, and Shutt in 12 rounds.

Un Thursday last a wagon filled with goods, among which were some sixteen consistence of the stratificity of the American Ranch was auddenly stopped by being regularly blowned. The large land per tof the wagon was blown all to piece; the speak too, consisting principally of wearing apparel, were some sixten consistency of the strating principally of wearing apparel, were some single principally of wearing apparel, were some sixten consistency of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel were some sixten consistency of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel, were some sixten consistency of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel were some sixten consistency of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel were some sixten consistency of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel were some of the suppose of the consisting principally of wearing apparel were some of the suppose of the suppose of the suppose of

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. INDEPENDENCE OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE DINALLY GUARANTEED BY ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

Celebration of the Event at San Juan.

ROBBERIES ON THE MITHMUS.

ARREST OF THE ROBBERS, AND EXECUTION OF ONE OF THEM.

brings advices to the Hith instant. They are highly inte-

The Independente of San Juan del Norte On the 2d of June, the British steamer of war Albion arrived at the port of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, with the British commodore of the West India station, who notified the authorities that the governments of Creat Britain and the United States had agreed to guarantee the independence of San Jusu. Commodore Parker of the Sarance, whom the British commodore expected to meet, had not sirived, but there was no doubt of his concurrence on the part of his government. Commissioners had proceeded to Costa Rica and Ni. carngua for the purpose of detailedy satilling the boundaries of the territory of Can Juan.

On Friday, June 4, the lastes and gentlemen composing the party of R. M. Felger, Pays of Sacramento, who artised by the Prometheus on their way to California and who componently occupied the large building of Captain who components occupied the large building of Captain Curie, invited the Mayor. Council, Judges of the Superac Court and other forestonaries, to an enterthinused in honor of the recognition of the independence of San Just, del Norte, Homes B. Othern Rey, of Now York, pertiled, assisted by Pursar J. B. Bason, of the steam hip Frometheus. After enjoying the collection powerled for the occasion, the following scriments were undustrialized to report the collection of the following scriments were undustrialized to report the collection of the following scriments.

1.—The Independence of Fan Juan del Norte.

1.—The independence of San Juan dei Norte.

1.—The coveraments of Greet Britain and of the United States of America—the Guardians of the Independence of San Juan.

W. F. Beers, Esq., the United States Censul responsion of the adequate the good order and indicates administration of the present municipal coverament, which it continued to continue a continued San Juan to stand alone, and to advance, manded in her caree of presently.

3.—The Never and Consell of the chy.

Its lines replied and complimented the fair strangers treat the East, who had temperarily disched their tents in the tropics, and now creed the festive board.

4.—The judiciary and legal functionaries of the government.

It is said that fir. James Chapener, on Boros it set together with two pertners owns a chain out of which they had taken on an everage, atventy unever of deat per day for ten seeine. This is set down as one of the phase chains a large program and the per day to the inner on Cottonwood deeds, shasts Valley, are doing well-sense company making \$100 per day to the hand.

The miners on Characteristic per day to the least section of country. The mines there are represented to be quite rich, and they will no doubt be worked with provide during the year. Several course veing them we add to be quite rich, and they will no doubt be worked with provide during the year. Several course veing the season of them.

The diggings on what is formed hower finance have been discovered, and machinery is about to be placed on one of those.

The diggings on what is formed hower finance have a first thing by Jary, be also the provided in the material of the most first was on an everage, as they radiand \$1,000. The old ways on an average has they radiand \$1,000. The old ways on an average has they radiand \$1,000. The was called to the good first provided by the provided provided to the provided pro

will have its amphitheatre occupied with quays, and wharves and warehouses; and its streets enlivened by the hum of an extended commerce.

10.—The absent Press.—We miss them daily, and at our social board.

Purser Bacon replied, that as pursers are frequently humble friends of the press, he would in an humble manner, endeavor to represent it. This was an impertant point in the history of Central America. We celebrate the birth of another independence, the founding of another lines are the state. It is the least pours her treasures to the West—the beloved transverse which now surround us—the jeweis of her bestmanhood—the pearls of her most precious grace. It is the terminus through which the Pacific passes her golden tributes to circulate in blessing through the world. San Juan is rich in the elements of greatness and progress. Her locality, her connections, her constitution, cast before her the light of a brilliant future. She has risen and will rise under the influence of that master mind which has awakened prosperity on shore and sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—which has planned and opened this great route towards the setting sun, and whose mission it is to commence here and to achieve the highest, (because it is the most difficult and the most beneficent,) triumph of the world's histery—the union of the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific—This, therefore, is a time and a place for remarkance. The [Pilgrims of Massachusetts, the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Hunters of Kentacky, can associate it with their homes and their history, as the ploneer spet of civilization in Central America—as the nucleus of freedom in the tropics. San Juan wants but one more point to fill up the giory of her star, it is the press. May its rays soon penetrate her forests, and light up her shores.

11.—The Ladies—The white roses which have been

May its rays soon penetrate her forests, and light up her shores.

11—The Ladies—The white roses which have been and are to be, added to the garland of the tropies.

His Hener the Mayor replied, and hoped they would stay long enough to become part of the garland. Their present brief sejourn only causes as to regret the bouquet we lose.

The 'light guitar.'' with the songs of 'The Stilly Night, 'and 'Home,' and sweet remembrances offciends, filled up the evening hours, until some to their hammocks, and some over the quiet waters of the bay, had gone to their rest, with a happy and thankful recollection of the Independence Day of San Juan.

The ensuing day saw the travellers safely embarked on their way across the Isthmus.

Our San Juan dei Norte Correspondence SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, MAY 30, 1852.

Outrage on the Isthmus-Large Robberies-Arrest of the Robbers-Execution of one of them-Recovery

of some of the Money. Among the numerous cutrages that have been committed upon the returning Californians, both on

this Isthmus and on that of Panama, few have equalled in extent, and none in atrocity, one committed in this town on the evening of the 24th inst. On that evening, while Mr. P. Lafarge and his wife were at supper at the American Hotel, their room was broken into and their trunks broken open. and twenty-seven thousand three hondred and fifty dollars in gold dust and jewelry taken therefrom. The robbery was discovered a few minutes after it was perpetrated, and many were arrested; but after investigation two of the sporting gentry with which our town is infested, Mr. John Phillips of Boston and James Powers of New York, were held for trial. The next day the Californians, numbering about two hundred and fifty, a sembled at the courthouse, where the final investigation was being held, and upon the court announcing that the prisoners would be tried on the succeeding Friday, the 28th inst., became clamorous for the privatege of trying them in their own peculiar manner; but the authorities held the prisoners safely with the ordinary police until the morning of the 26th, when the Californians signified their determination to attack the police station where the prisoners were confined, and capture them and extort from them, through the instrumentality of "Lynch law," the whereabouts of the treasure. The station was immediately garrisoned by the citizens was immediately garrisoned to the citizens was immediately garrisoned to the citizens was immediately garrisoned the citizens was immediately garrisoned to citizens was immediately garrisoned the citizens was immediately garrisoned to citizens the citizens was immediately garrisoned to citizens and citizens citizens and citizens citizens citizens citizens citizens cit and twenty-seven thousand three hondred and file stands where the prisoners were confined, and capture them and extort from them, through the instrumentality of "Lynch law," the whereabouts of the treasure. The station was immediately garrisoned by the citizens, who had all flown to arms at the first manifestation, and cannon, loaded with grape and canister, pointed from each door of the station; but the excited Californians did not seen to be much intimidated by these formidable preparations to vindicate the majesty of our laws, and fixed upon 2 o'clock in the afternoon when they would make the attack. In the mean time an offer had been made to the boy who was the principal witness against the prisoners of five hundred dollars if he would leave town. This reaching the ears of the Californians, emraged them still more; and from the fact of this offer having been made by one of the policemen, they feared that the prisoners would be allowed to escape. The Mayor hearing of this, immediately had the policeman arrested, and sent the boy under a strong guard off to the U. S. steamer Saranac. At about 3 o'clock, Capt. Pendergass, of the S., came ashore, went out to the Plaza, and made a speech to the crowd, reminding them that the authorities here were many of them, like themselves, Americans, and recommonding them to refrain from outrage, and to leave the adjudication of the unatter and the recovery of the money to the authorities. Whereupen the Californians relaciantly dispersed, determined, however, to make mother chort, if the prisoners were not convicted and the money recovered. From this time the police sixtion was guarded day and right by the citrems; and on Friday moreans, at 10 o'clock, the prisoners were brought up for trul. A jury of twelve different and the money recovered. From this time the police sixtion was guarded day and right by the citrems; and on Friday moreans, at 10 o'clock, the prisoners were brought up for trul. A jury of twelve different the own of the ballony of the better a minuse price of the ballony of the better a minuse price of the b

which has been adopted by the people in the new constitution of the city.

Much credit is due to the Mayor, T. J. Martin, E.q., for his vigilance in ferreting out this affair, and his promptitude in bringing the criminals to justice. Much credit is also due to the citizens for their untiling exertions for the protection of the prisoners from "mob law;" and new that they have been fully and hirty tried by our own courts, and have been convicted and will be punished, we trust we have afforded to the world an example of law and justice, notwithstanding the large necession to our population, from the lawless region of Chagres, and the pentientiaries of all the world.

penitentiaries of all the world.

ir. Lafarge and his wife are French people, and a loss was all of their carnings in California for Another member of this same ship's company was opped on the road, between San Juan del Sur and irgu Bay, by highwaynen, and eight thousand

Virgin Bay, by highwaynen, and eight thousand collars taken from him.

It is found that "Recky Jack" has escaped with the balance of the meany belonging to Lafarge, by a shop, which, by some neglect, was permitted to sail yesterday afternoon for Cern Island. The Sarrance sailed for Havana on the 27th. The brig Frederick, of Boston, sailed from here on the 6th hard, and teturned on the 20th, with all hands on the 17th, and was baried at sear and when the vessel made the land off this port, on the return, there was not strength enough on board to work her. The pilot was obliged to end unknow for help, in order to get her into the harbor. All is tranquit in the interior.

Express, the same who committed the outrage on the Prometheus, has been dismissed from the service.

MONDAY, May 31.

In compliance with the scatence passed yesterday, the prisoners were this morning, with due regard for decency and propriety, conducted from the police station to the place of execution. They were attired in the white robes of the condemned, and were accompanied by two gentlemen, who, although net clerymen, had become their spiritual advisers. Upon arriving at the gallows, James Thompson, alias Jim Comer, was first prepared for the final act, and, in the few remarks which he made, he reiterated his assertion of Powers imocence, but accused Phillips of being the ringleader, and boldly stepped upon the drop and speedily quitted the scene of his crimes. Preparation was then made for the execution of the other two, but just as the rope was about being adjusted about the neck of Phillips, his honor, the Mayor, announced that the City Council, in consideration of the previous confession of Phillips, and the apparent innocence of Powers, of the robberry, had commuted their sentence to been fity lashes, and to be branded with the letter T on the palm of the hand, and to be banished from the town under penalty of "death," if they return. The elemency of the City Council in the case of

"Phillips, alias Clifferd," is much consured. He is famous for his rebbing expleits on the Mississippi, and confesses to having recently participated in a Righway robbery at Panama. He is a young man of prepossessing personal appearance, well educated, and respectably connected, having friends at Charlestown, Mass. Thompson had been whipped and branded in the United State—had been in the State prison, and had been under sentence of death. Our town has been one scene of sleeplessness and vigilence for the past week, the citizens having been obliged to defend the prisoners, both from the vengeance of the Californians and from escape, with the aid of their comrades. Thompson confessed to having concerted with Phillips a robbery of the house of Beschor & Co., which was to have been attempted this week. They had poisoned the dogs belonging to the house, and had provided their instruments. No mere morey has been recovered, but is supposed to be in the possession of Broky Jack alias John Jackson, when I trust we shall yet capture, and shall assuredly hang.

This severity in the punishment of these crimes is rendered necessary by the absence of facilities here for inflicting the ordinary punishment of such crimes, and the peculiarly defenceless state of property here, together with the congregating here of the villains from Chagres and Panama.

W. E. Boone, Esq., late U. S. Consul at San Juan del Sur, is located here as Commercial Agent of the United States.

The new river steamer G. T. Snow, when about starting on her trial trip, this afternoon, burst her steam pipe. Nobody hurt.

JUNE 7.

her steam pipe. Nobedy hurt.

Broky Jack was captured yesterday, secreted aboard a brig about to sail. He had been concealed in the woods in the day time, sleeping aboard a wreek in the night, for seven days, but now will be runished for his orimes.

The American Commissioner remained in town about one week, and during that time was toasted and feted at the British Consulate, not becoming acquainted with a single fellow countrymen in town. One would suppose that he was specially instructed to refrain from all intercourse with the citizens, and to gather such information as Mr. Webster desires from H. B. M. Consul. We are at a loss to divine what motive to attribute his conduct to—whether to his orders from the department, to his dispesition, or to his belief that we are incapable of representing correctly the rise and progress of the various important events that have transpired in this town during the past year. Hear now my prediction. Costa Riem will get all she asks for except this port, and even that she will be obliged to indemnify his Majesty of Mosquito for. Great Britain will do nothing that she has promised to do, except to abandon this port, and the United States will be a spectacle of intervention, and an ungraceful "back out" of the ground she has taken. Nicaragua will be robbed of the province of Gunnacaste, and still further paralysed, and all this by the aid of her "friend and ally," the United States. All the land titles in this town derived from Mosquito, which covers every inch of available or desirable ground, will be declared valid, and Nicaragua get no compensation therefor. Are these things right?

News from the South Pacific.

News from the South Pacific.

News from the South Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THES S. LEWIS AT VALPARAISO—THE FLORES EXPEDITION, ETC.

[From the Pannina Echo, June 4].

The British P. S. Navigation Company's steamer Santiago, R. Joy, commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, before she was actually due. She brings a large mail, but few passengers, and states that the steamer S. S. Lawis was at Valparaiso. She may therefore be expected here every hour.

was at Valparaiso. She may therefore be expected here every hour.

Through her, we are informed that Flores is still at Funa—that he has nice vessels, plenty of fands, and only waits for the steamer Quickstep, to attrek and take Guayaquil, which ramer says he could now easily accomplish without reinforcement. He has some twenty Guayaquilian prisoners, and when two of his men were taken, he sent word that he would murder all the twenty, if one of his were harmed. The French population at Gaayaquil had most of them taken quarters under the protection of the French Consul. The American ship of war Raritan, a British and a French corvette, were still there.

Abstract of the Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Publication.

The operations of the past year show an increase in the number of its publications, its sales, and its receipts as donations, over any previous year.

in the number of its pholications, its sales, and its receipts as donations, over any previous year.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year ending March 31, 1832, the Board have added to their cathlogue 21 new books (two of which are in the German language), of which they have printed 67,750 copies; and 33 new tracts (one of which is in the French language), of which they have issued 115,000 copies. Tacy have also omitted 20,000 copies of the Family Almanas for 1832. The which number of topies of new publications during the year, is 212,750. This is 73,000 copies more than the issues of the preceding year.

During the same period they have published new editions from attreotype pixtes to the amount of Co., to cooke of books and tracts, being 315,000 inter than the year before. Total number of copies of the or and tracts published during the year, \$18, 20, hence an increase of 370,000 copies over the They have the published from March, 1851, to

Therefore may done lead the tyre or sineses, leads.
Therefore is the large present and tembers, and in the effections of children for the morning of the 29th they were to have been suteneed to death; but early on that marring the criminal Philips rands a confesion, showing this same Jos. Thomson to have been manifested, and prived out the pot where the moneyhad bean build, which spot was searched and one sag of gold dast, containing about \$1,000, and one box jewelry was found, the rest having been abstracted. Sentence was then defired until a search could be made for "Broky Jack," Thomson being abondy in earted, but the search was faille. This day, Sunday, Thomson was brought up for trial, and pleaded not guilty, but the search was faille. This day, Sunday, Thomson was brought up for trial, and pleaded not guilty, and this afternoon the three men have been sentenced to be hung to morrow, between ton and four o'clock.

This soutenes was imposed under the comment have been sentenced to be hung to morrow, between ton and four o'clock.

This soutenes was imposed under the comment have been sentenced to be hung to morrow, between ton and four o'clock.

This soutenes was imposed under the comment have been one hundred and furty-one colored to strain the property is now entirely free from distinct on the city.

Much credit is due to the Mayor, T. J. Marin, Lag, for his vigilance in ferreting out this afternoon the three men have been sentenced to be hung to morrow, between ton and four o'clock.

This soutenes was imposed under the comment have been one hundred and furty-one colored the souteness of the souteness of continuous as holden to the world with the new constitution of the city.

Much credit is also due to the comment have been four furty that the property is now entirely free from defining the peak year, \$1.20 *2. Including the jest, and have been on hundred and furty-one colored the souteness of the soutenes

perteurs, 5.506; pages of tracts distributed by colporteurs, 581,256.

Denations to a considerable extent have been
made during the past year, in addition to those
made through the colporteurs. The grants of the
year have been as follows:—Sabbath schools, 839
volumes; ships of war, naval and military posts,
397 volumes; hormone instructions, 68 volumes;
Literary and Theological institutions, 2,210 volumes; indigent ministers, 1,295 volumes; facilie
churches, 1,255 volumes; indigent and facilitations. churches, 1,3.5 volumes; individuals for gratuitous distribution, 356 volumes; and also 175,190 pages of tracts, independent of the donations of tracts

rende salied for Havana on the 27th. The bright of Hoston, salled from here on the 6th inst, and returned on the 20th, with all hands on hoard sirk with fever. The captain died on the 17th, and returned on the 20th, with all hands on hoard sirk with fever. The captain died on the 17th, and returned on the 20th, with all hands on hoard sirk with fever. The captain died on the 17th, and returned on the 20th, with all hands on hoard sirk with fever. The captain died on the 17th, and the land off this port, on the return, there was not streng in enough on board to work her. The plot was obliged to rend ashore for help, in order to get her into the harbor. All is tranquit in the interior.

The back Solomon Piper sailed to day for a West Indian port, for a cargo. The river is now rising, and there will be no more detention of passengers at this point fer ten months to come. The town is quite healthy, and business good. The American Commissioner, Mr. Walsh, and the British Consul General, Mr. Wyke, arrived in the Saranne, and will proceed to San Jose, Costa Rice, first, and thence into Nicaragua. I will add a postscript to-morrow.

I learn that Commander Feade, of H. B. M. brig Express, the same who committed the outrage on the Prometheus, has been dismissed from the service.

Monnay, May 21 AMBIDOTE OF THE PORTUGUESE QUEEN

The U. S. ship Levant, at Norfolk bound for the Mediterranean, will not sail probably before August, on account of the difficulty in petting sallors. She wants sitty seamen to complete her complement. Annexed is a flet of her others:—Geo. P. Upelur, Commander, Lieutenantis, Robert F. Pinkney, Jas. H. Strong, Mathias C. Marin, Jao. F. Decatur: Acting Master. Wm. G. Temple; Surgeon, Lewis M. Minor. Purrer. John F. Steele. Passed Assistant Surgeon, R. F. Mason; Passed Midshipmen, Horaca N. Crabb. Theodotic Lee. Anthrew W. Johnson; Midshipmen, Rehard H. Gayle. Wn. T. Gisssel; Beatswain, Eobert Powers; Gunner. John Webber; Carpenter, J. Stinson; Sallmaker, M. Pecer.

U. S. surveying steamer Walket, Lieut, Commanding B. F. Sands, eight days from Pascagoula, via. Key West, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th inst. The following is a list of her officers:—Lieut. Commanding, B. F. Sands; Lieutenant, C. M. Morris, Acting Master, S. B. McCaniey; Passed Midshipmen, S. S. Bassett and W. L. Powell; Captain's Clerk, ——Hartman; Chief Engineer, R. H. Long; 2d Asst. ——Patts; 3d. do. Geo. F. Barton and ——Parks.

Marine Affairs. Vote or Thanks to the Orders or the Provettieus.

-The passengers of the steamship Promethous held a meeting on beard, 20th May, off San Juan, and passed several flattering resolutions, expressive of their high sense of the ability and gentlemanly conduct of Captain Graffam and his officers, on the passage from this port. IMPORTANT ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Proposals for the formation of a New Antilinvery Association.

The present condition in the anti-slavery cause in the United States seems to indicate that some new and general effort is needed in order to give concentration, union, and aim, to the existing convictions of the friends of freedom. During the last two years we have seen a vast conspiracy against the rights of man formed and carried forward by the union of political parties and leaders previously the most hostile to each other. The leaders of the whig and democratic parties at the North have united with the slave power to give to slavery new guarantees and securities. We have seen Clay and Cass, Webster and Buchanan, Fillmore and Foote, working together, and culegizing each other. We have seen the patronage and power of a Northern whig President put forth to quell all opposition to these compromises with evil. We have seen the greatest intellect of the land prostituted to the task of making conscientious men despise and reject their convictions of duty. We have seen the respectable journals of the North forgetting their ancient gentility in their rage against the men who stood up for the law of God. And we have seen great multitudes of well-meaning but soft-minded people persuaded that this effort was all necessary, to save the Union from some supposed danger. The result has been that apostacies from the cause of freedom have been unmerous. But still, the worst has been dene, and great multitudes stand firm for the law of God and the rights of man. Now the question comes, how shall they take advantage of the coming re-action, and so organize their efforts as to do the most service in the cause of freedom?

Three movements have hitherto included nearly all of anti-slavery effort—the first exclusively moral, the second partly moral and partly political. The third is the free soil party. This last is a political party, with its regular nominations and newspapers and with the machinery and policy of a political party.

All these movements have done go

and with the machinery and policy of a political party.

All these movements have done good—all are doing good—but all, we believe, are deficient. Fo William Lloyd Garrison and his friends will ever belong the merit of awakening the public mind to the guilt of slave-holding, and the duty of emandication. They proclaimed the law and the end—the way and means they did not indicate. The liberty party endeavored to be at once a political party and a moral influence—they were too impracticable for the one, too politic for the other. The free soil party is in danger of becoming more and more a mere party, intent on carrying the next election, and losing its high moral prestige. When it maintains this, it does not not so well as a party. Yet both these agencies are needed, and it would be an evil fieltner should be abandoned. I have no idea of opposing a single anti-slavery influence. Let every man try his plan, and have his way. Thank God for Garrison and for Hornee Greely, for Wendell Phillips and for Hornee Mann—for the 17,000 subscribers of the National Era, for the 70,000 subscribers of the Tribuar, and the 100,000 purchasers of Uncle Tom. I bolieve in Gerrit Smith and in Fred. Douglas, in anti-slavery charches and in anti-slavery consouters. But I do not believe in the attacks made on Hornee Mann by Wendell Phillips, on Kossuth by Garrison, on the Era by the Tribuar, and on the Tribuar by the Era, on free soilers by Stephen Fester, or the clutches by Parker Pillsbury.

We want union among anti-slavery people of all colors and stripes. We want a basis of action where all can stand together, yet without losing their individual preferences or giving up their favorite methods. We wish to have an organization which will unite in a practical action which shall not be party action. We wish to have an organization to moral effort, and a moral work to a practical and effectent combination. All these ends, I think, will be attained in the League, the plan of which I now proceed to state: party.
All these movements have done good-all are

Sec. 3 The pledge should be as follows:—
We, whose names are subscribed, agree not to
yote for any person for an office of trust under the
State or federal government, who does not, before
the election, publicly avoy himself in favor of the

he election, publish arony filmself in rayor of the following measures:

1. Repend of the Fertitive Slave law of 1550.

2. Trial by Jury to every person claimed as a facilitive from slavery.

3. Prehibition of slavery in the territories, and admitted of slavery in the District of Columbia.

4. No more slaver, Sintes to be admitted as a payermacht to be relieved from all

connection with slavery.

See 4 The League shall not nominate its awn candidates, but shall, before every election, publish the names of these candidates, of either party, who have publicly agreed to act according to its prin-

ciples.

Sec. 5. There may be local lodges of the Loague of Freedom, State lodges, and a general lodge. This last shall publish a newspaper, which shall be sent to every member who desires it, in return for his namual subscription. Lecturers may be appointed by the State lodges, and there shall be delates, social meetings, public festivals, and whatever else shall tend to bind together and increase the League.

THE WAY IT WILL WORK.

It will place all the North on the side of freedom. Suppose that in a Congressional district, where parties are nearly balanced, 1,000 whigs and democrats should belong to the lengue. Both parties are then certain that to elect their candidate they must take one who agrees with the lenguers on those points. Somer or later they vill all do so. So of Governor, so of State legislators, so finally of President.

It will furnish a bond of union and co operation to genuine anti-slavery men of all parties.

The pledge is a no coting pledge, and therefore detuches no man from his party. The wing is not asked to vote for the democrat, nor the democration to give the second of the solution from voting when his own party candidate is an unificone. Thus the anti-slavery element is not taken out of the whig and democratic parties, but is made efficient to bring both right.

It will prevent political corruption among anti-devery near

It will prevent political corruption among anti-

clavery men.

As the league will nominate no candidates, no ambitious office seekers will have any notive to ambitious office seekers will have any notive to

ambitious office seekers will have any notive to make themselves prominent in its movement. Nor can any charge of office-seeking be brought against its active members.

It will give a practical aim to moral effort. The object to be accomplished is to get new signatures to the pledge, and new members to the league. But in doing this, the whole subject of slavery and its evils, of freedom and humanity and insilect, is one including the first. The above is a hasty sketch of the plan. Its de-tails may have to be altered. But its main feature of a ne-voting pledge is the essential thing, and by no means of this a new movement may be com-menced, which shall not cease tail slavery be rooted out of the land.

May I ask of the friends of freedom to consider this plan, and to send their minds essential.

this plan, and to speak their minds concerning it.

this pian, and to speak their minds concerning it.

[From Frederick Boughass Paper, June 17.]

The Democrats and their Platform.

The democrats have nominated their Presidents, and fixed their platform. We have no doubt that General Phere, of New Hampshire, and king, of Alabama, are well adapted to the platform, and to the taste of slavedom. There are a great number of what Mr. Greeley very property calls "fossil issues" stated in the platform, which are thought of now a days only as antiquarian relies, but as nothing of interest in these times. Such are matters in regard to a national bank, internal improvements, state debts, &c. These are important, but they are not matters that enter into the conceptions of parties now. The subject of slavery is the only subject about which partisans rully. The South has repeatedly declared that no other questions shall be regarded, and none other are regarded. And even slavery, as a party question, is narrowed down to very small limits. Mr. Webster declared that the "Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave haw," should be the only issue, and so it is. The democrats not to be outdone by the whigs, retierate the same policy. The only difference between them now is—the democrats choose to publish their platform as a matter of expediency, and the whice say same policy. The only difference between them now is—the democrats choose to publish their platform as a matter of expediency, and the white say they are the fathers of the policy, and it will be

they are the fathers of the policy, and it will be needless to re-assert it.

We give the only portions of the democratic platform which have substance. All the rest are more matters of form, or, as Mr. Greeley says, "fossils."
That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferron in the Deckration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation have ever been cardinal principles in the democrate faith; and overy attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the allen and sedition laws from our statute book.

Had the democrats taken that resolution down for their platform, the liberty party would have felt

Had the democrats taken that resolution down for their platform, the liberty party would have feit that they had come upon liberty party ground. It is indeed our position, and covers all our policy and principles. It asserts the brotherhood of man, the equal rights to citizenship and to the soil, as well as the important position that slavery and oppression of all kinds, and in all places, are hostile to the

provisions of the constitution of the United States. How absurd, in the light of this resolution, are the three resolutions, which directly follow it.

That Congress has no power, under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the saveral States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countemanced by any friend of our political institutions.

This is the old Baltimore platform of forty-eight, to which they add the two following. The measures referred to in it are its natural children, and it is not expected that they would disown or desert their offspring:—

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the democratic party of the Union, standium on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to, a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fagitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repeated, nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Free sollers, by thousands, fled from the democratic ranks when they read the platform of forty-eight, which we give above, and continued away until led to their places

[From the Posion Commonwealth June 17.]
Shall the Cause be Surrendered:
Shall all opposition to the slave gower cease?
Shall all the interests of freedom be abandoned?

Shall all deposition to the slave gower cease? Shall all the interests of freedom be abandoned? Shall the men who have for many years past been bravely controding against the cheroschinents of slavery and the extension and perpetua ion of an institution which is at once the direct case and the deepest disgree of our country, slink away, and give up the contest? These are the questions which now come home with irresistible force to the free soil party. How shall they be answered?

Another struggle has come on. One party has met in convention, and tamely surrendered all to slavery—has beened down in the most abject submission to Scuthern domination, and adopted a platform and a caudidate unequivocally pledged to the interest of the slaveholders. Nothing can be more full or explicit. The other party meet the present week, and will undoubtedly take a similar, aye, if it were possible, a more degrading position; and then what?

Why, the people the voters of the United States, will be called upon to sanction their proceedings by sustaining their nominations. Will they do so! Undoubtedly the great majority of the members of the two great parties into which the country is divided will do it. The leaders determine upon it, because they wish the honors and encoluments of which slavery has to dispense; and the recopie, the many, will blindly follow. But what will the free soilers do, those who carnestly and honestly detest slavery, and are resolved to do all in their power for its overthrow! Will they fall into the ranks of either of these parties, and give their votes for candidates who they well know will wield the immense patronage of the national government in support of slavery! That is the question. Who can doubt the answer! No true-hearted man can give a voto which he knows will favor the cause of oppression—which will rivet, still more closely, the chains of the slave—which will bring the national government still more under the control of the slave-holding aristocracy. It is not possible. What follows, but that t

bly committed as the friend of freedom and the unflinching foe of despotism.

Barnburners may fall off, if they will. They once
were with us, but we never reckoned them as of us.
Becreant men, who love the spoils of victory more
than the rewards of well doing, may desert us; but
the great mass of the rank and file of the party will
adhere, with strict and unwavering fidelity, to their
principles, and vote for a man true to the interests
of freedom, or none at all. If there be any unprincipled men who fancy they can barter off the free
soil vote of Messachusetts for a mass of pottage, they
are mistaken. We are not to be not. We have
housest and deep courferious, and to the secony-tellous
meteorary politicians may rest assured as shall be
faithful.

All courtilutional opposition to slavery" was

heithful.

All countilational opposition to slavery" was the brief but courrenessive and patriotic principle amounced in the Buffalo platform, ad to that we are unalterable committed, not only by of repeated declarations but by the warmest attachments of our hearts. We cannot therefore, vote for a man who will sustain the Fugitive Slave law. We cannot vote for a man who, we have no reason to doubt, would give his influence in favor of dividing California, and making one-half of it a slave State, and fornia, and making one-half of it a slave State, and would do anything and everything else the slave power might desire.

That we must do this, if we vote with either of

the great parties, is certain enough. Our course therefore clear. We have no time to lose. I therefore clear. We have no time to lose. Let us at once hold our State Convention, and after having solemnly announced our resolution to maintain an ansecuring warfare with slavory, and to oppose any and every party in alliance with it, let us at onest preced to elect one hundred delegates to the Cleveland Convention, including those already chosen. Let us show numistakently our determination to place the free soil party of Massachusetts where all may see that whatever traitors to humanity and freedom there may be elsewhere, we are steadfast and immovemble.

The coming contest will "try men's souls" as

nity and freedom there may be elsewhere, we are stendiest and immoveable.

The coming contest will "try men's souls" as they have never been tried since the days of the revolution. The revenues of our government amount now to ever fifty millions per annua, or two hundred millions infom years. All that vest sum is the political capital with which the successful party will maintain the interests of slavery, and reward its unscrupations partisans. All the great issues which used to aivide the two great parties having become absolete, there is nothing now to contend for between them but the spoils. The public revenue forms a corruptive fund with which to purchase politicians and cairors. Our generorment has become a government of corruption. Having no honest use for all its vest revenue, and an grand principle being at stake between them, and slavery being resolved that the whole power of the extion shall be prestituted to its support, the cownedly sensibility of the leaders of both parties is easily accounted for. They want of flees, they want patronage, therefore they must do the dirty work of slavery. Now against all those corrupting influences the free soil party hove got to stand, and thouk Ged, we believe, will send. If we have any unprincipted men in our ranks, they will desert us. Let them go to "their own," we can do singly, and thank God, we believe, will seend. If we have any promotioned men in our ranks, they will desert us. Let then go to "their own," we can de without them. We must and will mantain our opposition to slavery. We cannot and will not lay down our arms. Nor do we feel any disconragement in view of the signs of the times. Never did we feel greater accessity for a faithful adhesion to our principles and justy organizations; never did we feel more sure of nitimate success. We can hold the balance of power, as we have done. We can be a error to evil doors. We can keep alive and active the moral set did not the people against slavery, and we shall force that nucleus around which the true Democracy of Freedom shall yet rally for the the moral sentiment of the people against slavery, and we shall form that nucleus around which the true Pemecracy of Freedom shall yet raily for the final victory. We well know that we have the moral conviction of the people on our side, and we ully beliave that when our candidates are presented to the people they will receive a yete shall shall surprise car opponents. The next electoral vote of this State will be given as no previous one ever was—it will be a true exponent of the sentiments of the people, for it will be given under the secret ballot. We believe the vote for freedom's candidates will be a large one. We know many persons connected with the whig and democratic parties who are utterly disgusted with the course their parties have taken, and who, though not ready to break off their political alliances, will cheerfully wote for freedom and free sail.

Let us then, like the old liberty party, remain inflexible. Let us have a noble State convention, and let us be fully represented at Cleveland on the 4th of August next. Let us show the people of the Usited States that the free soil men of the old Bay State are worthy descendants of those who crossed the occan in the Maydower for the rights of conscience, and fought for freedom at Bunker Hill.

The General Agent of Emigration.

The General Agent of Ednigration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OTHER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMPORATION, NEW YORK, June 21, 1852

Sin—An article in your paper of Friday last, with regard to the Commissioners of Emigration, and my resignation as General Agent, requires a few words from me in reply:—First, As to my having been the nominee of Archbishop Hughes, I have to state that I received the appointment of General Agent before he knew that I was an applicant for the office; and, as to his being the head of any party in the Commission, I can truly say that he has never shown any interest in, or in any way endeavored to control any of its affairs. Second, As to my resignation, it was made by me to avail myself of a favorable opportunity, which had offered, of sgain entering into mercaptile pursuits.

W. A. BAYLEY.